Analysis on the Integration of Humanities Education and Science Education in Higher Education

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Abstract: China's higher education should integrate science education and humanities education. Students should not only learn science knowledge in school, but also improve their social quality. The integration of humanities education and science education should be an all-round integration, including educational thoughts, educational values and so on. Only these aspects have been changed can we improve the quality of our higher education from all aspects, and cultivate a comprehensive talent of humanities and scientific knowledge.

1. Humanities education and science education

By means of imparting scientific knowledge, science education experiences scientific thinking mode and scientific exploration method, and cultivates scientific spirit and scientific attitude. To carry out training of basic ability of scientific research and education of application of science and technology by using complete scientific knowledge. Humanistic education pays more attention to the education of humanity. Only by paying attention to the humanity education of the educated, can we cultivate the ideal personality and achieve the unity of individual value and social value. Humanities education is different from science education, the former is in line with educational purposes. First of all, moral character as the first, learning in the second position. The latter is more concerned about the realization of the concrete process of humanistic education. In education, the humanities are evaluated through the examination of scientific knowledge. However, the content of humanistic education needs the members of the society to acquire in the concrete practice, such as the study of some laws and regulations.

2. The present situation of humanities education and science education in China’s higher education

From the history of Chinese education development, science and humanities have not been able to integrate well, so can’t play its greatest advantage in personnel training. In the education of ancient China, we always follow the education idea of moral supremacy. In modern times, it became "make foreign things serve china". After founding of the People's Republic of China, it began to learn the Soviet education model. Science education and humanities education went through a long and tortuous development process. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, due to the need to build the country, in our higher education, not too much emphasis on
humanities education, education experts believe that a good knowledge of science in order to better contribute to the construction of the country. Humanities education has not had much practical effect. This thought accounted for a large proportion of the society at that time, thus resulting in a great imbalance between humanities and science education in higher education.

At present, in higher education, science and engineering scholars and humanities education scholars are still "tit-for-tat". Academics in science and engineering cite the futility of liberal arts education, arguing that it is unnecessary and of no practical value to include it in higher education. The scholars of humanities education enumerate many dehumanization factors of science education, and think that the scholars engaged in scientific research lack of humanities accomplishment. It must be pointed out that the way to reconcile the contradictions between the two educations is not to one side, but to understand the nature of the contradictions between them, to find common ground and to preserve differences. In order to reach communication and consensus, it is necessary to analysis in depth some informed and responsible views.

In the aspect of humanities education, the society has experienced great changes, especially the transformation of humanities thought after the reform and opening-up. The spirit of "seeking truth" floats in the tide of science and economy. Many people regard the humanistic education in Chinese traditional culture as a kind of illusory theory, which is inconsistent with the current economic construction. Today, many people from the humanities classics, the Chinese study of the human spirit of misinterpretation, and practice of the human spirit is only a castle in the air, not practical. There are also some people will be the humanistic spirit and the scientific spirit of the direct opposition to the unilateral interpretation of the humanistic spirit. In reality, there are indeed many science and engineering teachers have a skeptical attitude towards the humanistic spirit. They think that it is useless to read some ancient books and poems in university. More importantly, we should let the students concentrate on the study of scientific knowledge. Most of the teachers we hold this view are not thoughtless, but responsible. They are not lacking in the humanities, on the contrary, many people have a good eye for the humanities.

3. The integration of humanities education and science education is the only way for the development of modern higher education

With the development of the thought of science education, many times it emphasizes the conquest of nature. To a certain extent, human beings are opposed to the material world. Nowadays, higher education is becoming more and more utilitarian, which causes the values of college students to become paranoid. If we want to solve this problem, we must attach importance to the humanities education. Only by fundamentally correcting the ideological concept of college students, can we solve this problem. Only the combination of humanities education and science education can develop body, psychology, ability and thought in an all-round way. After analysis, both science education and humanities education have their own advantages and values, and play an irreplaceable role in the development of mankind. Because of the incompleteness of human cognition system, in a certain historical stage, the humanities education and science education are in an opposite position. After years of development, due to the needs of society, higher education has changed the opposite situation between humanities education and science education, and gradually embarked on the road of mutual integration. In fact, since the 1990s, there has been a worldwide consensus that science education and humanities education are on an equal footing, emphasizing the harmonious co-prosperity of the two. In the 1970s, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization articulated a humanist approach to science. The British and Japanese governments also stressed the coordination of science education and humanities education. At the beginning of the 21st century, South Korea said, "the great cause needs the inside information of
humanities.” Through the above discussion, the integration of science and education and humanities education is the trend and direction of future education, and is the principle that higher education should adhere to.

4. The choice of methods for the integration of humanities education and science education in higher education

4.1. Change the concept of university education according to the development of the times

With the development of society, international education is becoming more and more frequent. Under the background of the diversity of social ideology, the globalization process of higher education is accelerating. In the traditional idea of university education, students are supposed to learn knowledge in school, and to learn a trade in school is to complete the task. However, today's society is no longer completely need to have a technology-based talent, but need to have a variety of capabilities of all-round talent. In the control of high quality, use their professional knowledge to carry out creative work. Therefore, the idea of university education should be changed according to the requirements of the society. Only in this way can the talents be truly established in the society. Universities should change with the development of the society in such fields as management, personnel training and the improvement of their own core competitiveness. The decision-makers, the implementers and the objects of higher education are mostly people who are developing in the society, so the most important thing in higher education is to abide by the idea of people-oriented education. The construction of a university depends on its concept of construction, and the cultivation of talents depends on its mode of cultivation. The idea of university plays a vital role in higher education. In the new idea of university education, we should not only teach students scientific knowledge, but also focus on the education of students' humanistic quality, so as to cultivate professional talents who can adapt to the development of society. The talented person that modern society needs is high-level, because in the higher education should take the human body, the intelligence. The harmonious development of moral and other aspects should pay attention to the cultivation of students' humanistic quality while improving their professional ability. Only in this way can the university adapt to the requirements of the times and meet the international needs.

4.2. Pay attention to the function of humanities and social sciences in higher education

In Modern Society, the lack of humanities education is serious, such as the Ma Jiajue, Yao Jiaxin and so on. Many campus violence incidents have exposed the serious problems caused by the lack of humanistic education in our country's current education. The author believes that the ugly incidents caused by the lack of humanistic liberal education among college students are not an occasional occurrence, but an inevitable occurrence in the absence of humanistic education in the present higher education. Of course, this is not the case for all college students. However, due to the lack of comprehensive humanistic education, many students can’t get an effective solution when they encounter problems, which leads them on a wrong path. In the new situation, we must realize the importance of humanistic education in higher education. In Higher Education, we should attach importance to the cultivation of students' humanistic quality, so that the humanistic education becomes a component of higher education.

4.3. Reform the traditional talent training mode

Traditional higher education is simply the education of professional knowledge. In this case, the students trained narrow knowledge, strong professionalism. It is difficult for these people to adapt
to the need for talents in today's society. Therefore, it is necessary to construct a talent-training model of higher education, which is based on the needs of the society and the liberal education. First of all, we should attach importance to professional education, and at the same time, strengthen the "general" education of college students. The term "general" here does not require us to learn everything we know about the world today. Instead, we should learn our major and future career knowledge as well as major courses for our students has the higher quality and the quite comprehensive ability. Let the student study the specialized knowledge, understands the social dynamics, grasps the social science aspect the basic common sense. Only in this way can we better serve society and integrate into society. Secondly, we should attach importance to both theoretical level and practical ability. The original universities, including some now, continued to teach a foundation course organized around the subject, inculcated a foundation course in technology, and then specialized students. This completes the training process of all talents. In the light of the new situation, we must adjust this model as soon as possible. In the study of professional courses to learn the humanities and social sciences, in the basic knowledge of the gradual improvement. In the learning process to understand the society, in time to improve the social practice subjects to the professional level of social practice. Internship is not a simple professional experiment, but a social experience based on professional knowledge and humanities and social sciences.

References